番茄斑萎病毒对多杀菌素抗性西花蓟马 发育繁殖和药剂敏感性的影响

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摘要:【目的】西花蓟马 Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande)是重要的入侵害虫,是番茄斑萎病毒(TSWV)最有效的传播媒介,TSWV 对西花蓟马的生长发育有一定的影响。多杀菌素是防治西花蓟马最有效的药剂之一,但已有田间西花蓟马对多杀菌素产生抗药性的报道。TSWV 对抗性西花蓟马是否也有影响及程度如何尚不清楚。本研究通过对此问题进行深入研究,以期为进一步了解 TSWV 对西花蓟马的影响提供依据。【方法】应用特定年龄-龄期及两性生命表的方法,研究用番茄斑萎病毒处理和未处理的多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟马种群的生物学特性;用叶管药膜法测定不同处理种群对 3 种药剂(多杀菌素、甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐和虫螨腈)的敏感性变化。【结果】对于抗性品系,TSWV 处理后西花蓟马的发育历期缩短,雌成虫寿命和产卵量略高,但与对照组差异不显著(P > 0.05),内禀增长率(P = 0.05),内息增长率(P = 0.05),为别为0.0433 d⁻¹和2.210,显著高于对照组(分别为0.0356 d⁻¹和1.972)(P = 0.001)。对于敏感品系,TSWV 处理后西花蓟马的发育历期缩短,雌雄成虫寿命均显著延长(P = 0.001),产卵量也略有提高,P = 0.001,为4.125,显著高于对照组(3.979)(P = 0.001)。TSWV 处理后敏感和抗性西花蓟马对多杀菌素的敏感性没有发生明显变化,对甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐和虫螨腈的敏感性显著降低。【结论】番茄斑萎病毒对多杀菌素敏感和抗性西花蓟马均有直接有利影响,病毒处理的西花蓟马发育历期缩短,繁殖能力增强,成虫寿命延长,对药剂的敏感性降低。

关键词: 西花蓟马; 番茄斑萎病毒; 多杀菌素; 抗性; 生命表; 药剂敏感性

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Effects of tomato spotted wilt virus on the development, reproduction and insecticide susceptibility of the spinosad-resistant western flower thrips, Frankliniella occidentalis (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

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 $0.0433~{\rm d}^{-1}$) and the net reproduction rate $(R_0, 2.210)$ of the resistant strain treated by TSWV were significantly higher than those in the control group $(0.0356~{\rm d}^{-1}$ and 1.972, respectively) $(P\leqslant 0.001)$. As for the susceptible strain treated by TSWV, the developmental period shortened, the adult longevity increased significantly $(P\leqslant 0.001)$, and the fecundity increased as well. The R_0 of TSWV-treated susceptible strain (4.125) was significantly higher than that in the control group (3.979) $(P\leqslant 0.001)$. The susceptibilities of the spinosad-resistant and susceptible strains of F. occidentalis treated by TSWV to spinosad had no obvious change compared with those of the corresponding non-treated thrips. However, their susceptibilities to emamectin benzoate and chlorfenapyr decreased significantly. [Conclusion] TSWV has directly positive effect on the biological characteristics of both the spinosad-resistant and susceptible strains of F. occidentalis. The TSWV treated thrips have shortened developmental period, enhanced fecundity and longer adult longevity, and decreased susceptibility to insecticides.

Key words: Frankliniella occidentalis; tomato spotted wilt virus; spinosad; resistance; life table; insecticide susceptibility

西花蓟马(western flower thrips, WFT) Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande)属缨翅目(Thysanoptera)蓟马科(Thripidae),是一种世界性的人侵害虫,寄主植物达60多科500多种(Yudin et al., 1986)。西花蓟马通过取食植物叶片、花器、果实等植物器官,使作物减产和降低产品质量。它不仅可以直接取食造成危害,还能够传播多种番茄斑萎病毒属 Tospovirus 病毒,如番茄斑萎病毒(tomato spotted wilt virus, TSWV)和凤仙花坏死斑点病毒(impatiens necrotic spot virus, INSV),是TSWV最有效的传播媒介(Wijkamp et al., 1995),其传播病毒病造成的危害远大于其本身的危害(Mound, 2002)。

目前阻止 TSWV 流行主要采用的方法是使用 杀虫剂防治其传播媒介。Herbert 等(2007)研究结 果表明,使用杀虫剂不仅显著降低西花蓟马的数量, 而且有效降低了 TSWV 的发生与危害。但过分依 赖药剂防治可导致西花蓟马对药剂产生抗药性。在 美洲、欧洲、大洋洲等国家和地区,西花蓟马的田间 种群已对各种类型杀虫剂产生了不同程度的抗药性 (Immaraju et al., 1992; Zhao et al., 1995; Jensen, 1998; Kontsedalov et al., 1998; Espinosa et al., 2002; Bielza et al., 2008; Thalavaisundaram et al., 2008),导致有效的防治药剂越来越少。多杀菌素 (Spinosad)是一种新型的生物杀虫剂,也是目前国 内外防治西花蓟马最有效的药剂,但在西班牙东南 部一些温室内的西花蓟马对多杀菌素产生高达 13 500倍的抗性(Bielza et al., 2007)。王泽华等 (2011)通过对北京海淀地区西花蓟马连续两年的 抗性监测发现,其对多杀菌素敏感性已有下降趋势。

媒介昆虫与其所传播的植物病毒间存在着复杂 的互作关系,TSWV 不仅能够侵染植物,而且能够在 蓟马体内循环增殖(Whitfield et al., 2005), 因此 TSWV 对蓟马可以产生直接和间接的影响,以植物 介导的间接作用为主(Belliure et al., 2005)。多数 研究表明,寄主植物或者西花蓟马感染 TSWV 后对 西花蓟马的发育历期、存活率和雌虫的繁殖能力等 无不利影响,一定程度上能够促进西花蓟马种群增 长,从而提高西花蓟马种群数量(Wijkamp et al., 1996; Maris et al., 2004; 朱秀娟等, 2011a)。但也 有文献报道,西花蓟马在感染 TSWV 植物上的生长 发育和繁殖力下降,表现出对种群增长不利的影响 (Deangelis et al., 1993; 朱秀娟等, 2011b)。在自 然界,TSWV 只能通过媒介蓟马进行传播,蓟马在1 龄若虫期获毒,TSWV 首先侵染中肠,在中肠上皮细 胞中复制,然后在发育中的若虫中肠和前肠周围的 肌肉纤维中复制,通过细胞间的运动到达唾腺,在唾 腺中 TSWV 也复制,最后带毒成虫取食植物传播病 毒(Whitfield et al., 2005)。这个复杂的循环增殖过 程可能对蓟马产生重要影响。

TSWV 对西花蓟马既有直接影响,也有间接影响(Maris et al., 2004; Stumpf and Kennedy, 2007)。目前,有关 TSWV 和西花蓟马互作的研究更多集中在 TSWV 对西花蓟马的间接作用,通常以药剂敏感的西花蓟马为试虫。西花蓟马已对多杀菌素产生抗性,TSWV 对抗性西花蓟马的影响尚不明确。本研究以室内汰选的对多杀菌素产生极高抗水平和敏感品系的西花蓟马为研究对象,研究了 TSWV 对两个品系西花蓟马的发育历期、存活率、成虫寿命、生殖力等生物学参数的影响,并测定了敏感和抗性西花

蓟马感染 TSWV 后对多杀菌素、虫螨腈、甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐的敏感性变化,旨在为西花蓟马及 TSWV 的防治提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

1.1.1 供试昆虫:西花蓟马敏感品系(Spin-S): 2003 年采自中国农业科学院蔬菜花卉研究所温室内,在室内用未接触任何药剂的菜豆 Phaseolus vulgari 饲养。饲养条件为:温度 27 ± 1℃,光周期16L:8D (Zhang et al., 2007)。

多杀菌素抗性品系(Spin-R): 虫源来自于敏感种群,选育方法为将新鲜干净的菜豆用 2.5% 多杀菌素(spinosad)悬浮剂约 LC₅₀剂量的药液浸泡 0.5 h 以上(每隔一段时间测定一次该种群的敏感性,以确定新的汰选处理浓度),自然晾干后进行饲喂,饲养条件同敏感种群。目前西花蓟马对多杀菌素的抗性倍数超过1万倍(侯文杰等,2013)。

- 1.1.2 番茄斑萎病毒的保存:番茄斑萎病毒由浙江省农业科学院植物保护与微生物研究所提供带毒的番茄苗,经 RT-PCR 技术鉴定为 TSWV(Cortez et al., 2001),通过摩擦接种于曼陀罗 Datura stramonium L. 植株上,进行活体保存(Bautista et al., 1995)。
- 1.1.3 供试寄主植物: 寄主植物: 辣椒 Capsicum annuum L., 品种为中椒4号,购于市场,在温室内播种,辣椒长至2~3片真叶时使用。

辣椒植物感染 TSWV:选取病毒症状明显的曼陀罗叶片,剪碎后加适量的 TSWV 缓冲液(0.01 mol/L 磷酸盐缓冲液,pH 7.0,含 2% 聚乙烯吡咯烷酮)进行研磨。在待接种的辣椒植株上部叶片上撒金刚砂(500 目),然后用医用棉签蘸病毒汁液沿叶脉伸展方向轻轻摩擦辣椒叶片,待接种液挥发或 30 min 后用清水将接种部位冲洗干净。置于光照培养箱(温度 27 ±1℃,相对湿度 75% ±5%,光周期16L:8D中。一般接种 3~4 周后植株出现症状:叶片出现轮纹斑,生长受阻,畸形,进一步用 ELISA 检测确认发病。

1.1.4 供试药剂:2.5%多杀菌素(spinosad)悬浮剂,美国陶氏益农公司;10%虫螨腈(chlorfenapyr)悬浮剂,德国巴斯夫公司;1%甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐(emamectin benzoate)乳油,红太阳农资销售股份有限公司。

1.2 敏感和抗性西花蓟马的获毒和未成熟期的发育历期观察

处理组:取新鲜菜豆置于正常饲养的敏感和抗性西花蓟马成虫饲养罐中,产卵 24 h 后将菜豆取出,置于另一个空的养虫罐中使卵孵化,用小毛笔挑取在第 3 天孵化 12 h 内的 1 龄若虫(>100 头),接在 TSWV 病状显著的辣椒植株上,取食 24 h,使其获毒(病毒处理敏感品系命名为 Spin-S-MI,病毒处理抗性品系命名为 Spin-R-MI)。挑取 100 头若虫,单头饲养于含湿润滤纸的小培养皿(直径 3.5 cm)中,并用新鲜健康的辣椒叶片(约 2 cm)进行饲养,用帕拉膜封住培养皿口。

对照组:直接用毛笔分别挑取第 3 天孵化的 100 头敏感和抗性初孵 1 龄若虫(12 h 内孵化),单头饲养于含湿润滤纸的小培养皿中,饲喂新鲜健康的辣椒叶片,用帕拉膜封住培养皿口。

各处理和对照均每24h更换1次叶片,并观察记录各虫态数量和存活情况,直至羽化为成虫。

1.3 病毒处理和对照西花蓟马成虫寿命和繁殖力的观察

将羽化的成虫雌雄单独配对,放于含湿润滤纸的小培养皿(直径3.5 cm)中,用帕拉膜封住培养皿口。每24 h 更换1次新鲜辣椒叶片,将每次更换出的叶片分别转到新的含湿润滤纸的小培养皿(直径3.5 cm)中,用帕拉膜封住培养皿口,待5 d 后卵全部孵化,记录若虫数,用孵化出的1龄若虫数表示繁殖能力(Watts,1934)。观察记录成虫的存活情况,直至成虫全部死亡。若有一头成虫先死亡,则补入同一批的成虫进行配对,补入的成虫生物学数据不作为统计数据。

生物学观察的实验条件为:光照培养箱,温度 27±1℃,光周期 16L:8D (Zhang *et al.*,2007)。

1.4 生物测定

生物测定方法采用的是叶管药膜法(龚佑辉等, 2009),各药剂设5~7个浓度梯度,一个清水对照,每个浓度4次重复。供试虫为雌成虫。在温度为27±1°C,光周期16L:8D的环境下放置48h后检查死亡率,以毛笔尖轻触虫体不能爬动者视为死亡。

1.5 数据统计与分析

应用 TWOSEX-MS Chart (Chi, 2012) 软件分析 特定年龄-龄期两性生命表 (age-stage, two-sex life table analysis) (Chi and Liu, 1985; Chi, 1988),并计算分析各处理西花蓟马的生长发育历期、产卵前期、总产卵前期、繁殖力、特征年龄存活率 l_x 和特征年

酸繁殖力 m_x ,用 SPSS18.0 数据分析软件对发育历期、产卵前期、总产卵前期和繁殖力进行 t 检验(P < 0.05)。计算种群参数内禀增长率 r、净生殖率 R_0 、周限增长率 λ 、平均世代历期 T 和相对适合度 Rf,并对各参数进行 t 检验(P < 0.05)。卵期统一默认为 3 d,病毒处理的 1 龄若虫的发育历期从将其接到带毒辣椒上开始记录。内禀增长率 r 使用 Euler-Lotka 公式计算: $\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-r(x+1)} l_x m_x = 1$,年龄 x 从 0 开始 (Goodman,1982);净生殖率 $R_0 = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} l_x m_x$;周限增长率 $\lambda = e^r$;平均世代历期 $\lambda = \frac{\ln R_0}{r}$;相对适合度 $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$,式中 $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$ 为敏感对照组的净生殖率(Jia $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$ 为的数。 $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$,式中 $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{02}}$, $\lambda = \frac{R_{02}}{R_{01}}$, $\lambda =$

生物测定结果采用 Probit Analysis-MS Chart 2011 软件分析 LC_{50} 值、95% 置信区间和斜率等。以敏感或抗性品系病毒处理与未处理组生物测定

 LC_{50} 值的 95% 置信限不交叉时, 视为差异显著 (Zhao $et\ al.$, 2001)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 番茄斑萎病毒对多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟 马发育历期的影响

TSWV 处理和未处理的西花蓟马在辣椒叶片上的发育历期差异不显著(表 1)。对于抗性品系,TSWV 处理的 1 龄若虫期和蛹期均比未处理的发育历期短,但差异不显著(t=1.106,P=0.27;t=1.507,P=0.134);从卵至未成熟期,TSWV 处理的西花蓟马也短于未处理的,但差异不显著(t=0.395,P=0.693)。敏感品系也得到相似的结果,TSWV 处理的西花蓟马各虫态的未成熟期短于未处理的,但未有显著差异。

西花蓟马从卵发育到成虫的存活率曲线 l_x 如图1, TSWV 处理的各龄期存活率较不处理的略高。

表 1 多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟马 TSWV 处理后的发育历期
Table 1 Developmental periods of the spinosad-resistant and susceptible strains

of Frankliniella occidentalis treated with TSWV

品系 - Strain	发育历期 Developmental period (d)							
	蚵	1 龄若虫	2龄若虫	预蛹	蛹	未成熟期		
	Egg	1st instar nymph	2nd instar nymph	Prepupa	Pupa	Preadult		
Spin-R	3 (100)	$1.09 \pm 0.03 (100)$	$6.62 \pm 0.11 (91)$	$1.00 \pm 0.00 \ (90)$	$2.67 \pm 0.05 (86)$	$14.35 \pm 0.11 \ (86)$		
Spin-R-MI	3 (100)	$1.05 \pm 0.02 (100)$	$6.74 \pm 0.13 (93)$	$1.00 \pm 0.00 $ (93)	$2.56 \pm 0.05 $ (87)	$14.31 \pm 0.15 (87)$		
t	-	1.106	-0.758	-	1.507	0.395		
P	-	0.270	0.449	-	0.134	0.693		
Spin-S	3 (100)	1.02 ±0.01 (100)	5.19 ±0.07 (98)	1.01 ±0.01 (98)	2.26 ±0.05 (92)	12.47 ±0.09 (92)		
Spin-S-MI	3 (100)	$1.01 \pm 0.01 (100)$	$5.33 \pm 0.07 (100)$	$1.01 \pm 0.01 \ (100)$	$2.00 \pm 0.03 (95)$	$12.36 \pm 0.07 (95)$		
t	-	0.579	-1.402	0.014	3.307	0.986		
P	-	0.563	0.162	0.989	0.001	0.326		

TSWV: 番茄斑萎病毒 Tomato spotted wilt virus; Spin-R: 未用病毒处理的多杀菌素抗性西花蓟马 Spinosad-resistant *F. occidentalis* without TSWV treatment; Spin-R-MI: 多杀菌素抗性西花蓟马病毒处理 Spinosad-resistant *F. occidentalis* mechanically treated with TSWV; Spin-S: 未用病毒处理 的多杀菌素敏感西花蓟马 Spinosad-susceptible *F. occidentalis* without TSWV treatment; Spin-S-MI: 多杀菌素敏感西花蓟马病毒处理 Spinosad-susceptible *F. occidentalis* mechanically treated with TSWV. 表中数据为平均值 ±标准误; 括号中数字为试虫个体数;下同。Data in the table are represented as mean ± *SE*. Numeral in brackets is the number of test insects. The same below.

2.2 番茄斑萎病毒对多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟 马成虫寿命和繁殖力的影响

从表 2 可以看出, TSWV 处理后抗性西花蓟马产卵前期比未处理的西花蓟马产卵前期缩短, 但差异不显著(t=0.518, P=0.61); 雌成虫的产卵天数以及繁殖力没有显著差异(t=-1.039, P=0.301; t=-1.750, P=0.083); 雌虫寿命差异不

显著(t = -1.572, P = 0.12),但 TSWV 处理的雌成虫寿命比未处理的长约 0.6 d, TSWV 处理的雄成虫寿命显著长于未处理的(t = -3.749, $P \le 0.001$)。

TSWV 处理后敏感西花蓟马的产卵前期和总产卵前期显著短于未处理的(t=2.767,P=0.007;t=2.295,P=0.024),产卵天数也显著增加(t=-5.558,

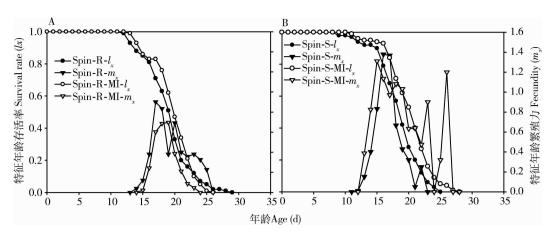


图 1 TSWV 处理后多杀菌素抗性(A) 和敏感(B) 西花蓟马的特征年龄存活率 l_x 和特征年龄繁殖力 m_x Fig. 1 Age-specific survival rate (l_x) and fecundity (m_x) of the spinosad-resistant (A) and susceptible (B) strains of Frankliniella occidentalis treated with TSWV

表 2 多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟马 TSWV 处理后的成虫寿命及雌成虫繁殖力 Table 2 Adult longevity and female fecundity of the spinosad-resistant and susceptible strains of Frankliniella occidentalis treated with TSWV

繁殖能力(单 成虫寿命 Adult longevity (d) 产卵前期(d) 总产卵前期(d) 雌产1龄若虫数) 产卵天数 品系 Adult pre-oviposition Total pre-oviposition Fecundity (number of Strain Oviposition days 雌成虫 雄成虫 the 1st nymphs period period Female adult Male adult produced per female) Spin-R $2.53 \pm 0.08 (55)$ $16.89 \pm 0.19 (55)$ $2.22 \pm 0.12 (55)$ $3.58 \pm 0.23 (55)$ $7.18 \pm 0.28 (55)$ $3.45 \pm 0.21 (31)$ Spin-R-MI 2.47 ± 0.07 (53) $16.43 \pm 0.14 (53)$ $2.40 \pm 0.11 (53)$ $4.17 \pm 0.25 (53)$ $7.77 \pm 0.25 (53)$ $4.59 \pm 0.22 (34)$ 0.518 1.930 -1.039-1.750-1.572 -3.7490.06 0.301 0.083 0.12 ≤0.001 0.61 $2.44 \pm 0.10 (57)$ $14.84 \pm 0.15 (57)$ $3.18 \pm 0.01 (57)$ $6.98 \pm 0.24 (57)$ $8.39 \pm 0.25 (57)$ $4.57 \pm 0.26 (35)$ Spin-S Spin-S-MI 2.08 ± 0.08 (52) $14.40 \pm 0.12 (52)$ $4.50 \pm 0.03 (52)$ $7.92 \pm 0.51 (52)$ $10.10 \pm 0.32 (52)$ $6.63 \pm 0.33 (43)$ 2.767 2.295 -5.558-1.7214.264 -4.7700.007 0.024 ≤0.001 0.088 ≤0.001 ≤0.001

产卵前期 Adult pre-oviposition period: 个体从羽化到首次产卵的时间间隔 Time interval from the emergence of female adult to the first oviposition;总产卵前期 Total pre-oviposition period: 个体从卵到首次产卵的时间间隔 Time interval from the egg stage of a female to its first oviposition;产卵天数 Oviposition days;产卵数量大于0的天数 Days with the number of eggs laid above 0.

 $P \le 0.001$),成虫寿命也显著延长(雌成虫: $t = 4.264, P \le 0.001$;雄成虫: $t = -4.770, P \le 0.001$)。

以上结果表明,番茄斑萎病毒对西花蓟马成虫 寿命及繁殖有利,对敏感品系影响显著,对抗性品系 影响不显著。

2.3 番茄斑萎病毒对多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟 马种群参数的影响

内禀增长率(r)和净生殖率 (R_0) 是影响种群增长的两个重要参数。抗性品系 TSWV 处理和未处理西花蓟马的种群参数差异极显著 $(P \le 0.001)$,TSWV 处理的西花蓟马 r 和 R_0 都显著高于未处理的,种群表现增长趋势,并且病毒处理品系的周限增

长率(λ)也显著高于未处理的,平均世代(T)明显缩短;对于敏感品系,在 TSWV 处理后种群的 R_0 也显著增加,但处理和未处理种群 r 差异不显著(表3)。

此外,相对于敏感品系,抗性品系的生物适合度 仅为 0.496,而 TSWV 处理后其生物适合度提高至 0.555,敏感品系病毒处理后的适合度也提高至 1.037,表现出更强的种群增长能力和对寄主植物的 适应能力。

2.4 番茄斑萎病毒对西花蓟马药剂敏感性的影响

从表 4 可以看出, 西花蓟马 TSWV 处理后, 对 3 种药剂敏感性发生了变化, 总体表现为敏感性下降

表 3 多杀菌素抗性和敏感西花蓟马 TSWV 处理后的种群参数

Table 3 Population parameters of the spinosad-resistant and susceptible strains

of Frankliniella occidentalis treated with TSWV

品系 Strain	内禀增长率 Intrinsic rate of increase (r)	净生殖率 Net reproduction rate (R_0)	平均世代周期 Mean generation time (T)	周限增长率 Finite rate of increase (λ)	相对适合度 Relative fitness (Rf)
Spin-R	0.0356 ± 0.0059	1.972 ±0.219	18.86 ± 0.261	1.036 ± 0.0061	0.496
Spin-R-MI	0.0433 ± 0.0062	2.210 ± 0.247	18.18 ± 0.245	1.041 ± 0.0122	0.555
t	9.059	7.30	19.109	5.92	-
P	≤0.001	≤0.001	≤0.001	≤0.001	-
Spin-S	0.0804 ± 0.006	3.979 ± 0.373	17.12 ± 0.236	1.084 ± 0.012	1.000
Spin-S-MI	0.0803 ± 0.007	4.125 ± 0.477	17.56 ± 0.220	1.084 ± 0.007	1.037
t	0.175	2.416	14.093	0.0410	-
P	> 0.05	≤0.001	≤0.001	> 0.05	-

表 4 多杀菌素敏感和抗性西花蓟马感染 TSWV 后对 3 种不同药剂的敏感性
Table 4 Susceptibility of the spinosad-susceptible and resistant strains of *Frankliniella occidentalis*treated with TSWV to three different insecticides

药剂 Insecticide	品系 Strain	斜率 ± SE Slope ± SE	LC ₅₀ (95%置信区间) (mg/L) LC ₅₀ (95% Confidence interval)	卡方 Chi square	抗性倍数 Resistance ratio
	Spin-S	1.036 ± 0.186	0.016 (0.012 - 0.021)	0.789	1.0
多杀菌素	Spin-S-MI	1.347 ± 0.197	0.021 (0.015 - 0.032)	2.990	1.3
Spinosad	Spin-R	1.614 ± 0.194	1 436.43 (1 111.96 –1 855.06)	2.642	1.0
	Spin-R-MI	1.139 ± 0.184	1 230.73 (1 112.71 –1 361.39)	0.156	0.9
	Spin-S	0.713 ± 0.084	0.195 (0.115 – 0.317)	2.230	1.0
甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐	Spin-S-MI	1.277 ± 0.251	3.878 (2.366 - 6.834)	2.011	19.9*
Emamectin benzoate	Spin-R	0.766 ± 0.172	2.146 (1.724 - 2.731)	0.363	1.0
	Spin-R-MI	3.064 ± 0.531	5.790 (4.383 - 7.635)	3.605	2.7*
	Spin-S	0.814 ± 0.138	0.0143 (0.0104 - 0.0198)	1.344	1.0
虫螨腈	Spin-S-MI	1.259 ± 0.019	0.0566 (0.0505 - 0.0636)	0.504	4.0*
Chlorfenapyr	Spin-R	1.223 ± 0.153	0.110 (0.0845 - 0.143)	2.007	1.0
	Spin-R-MI	1.450 ± 0.143	0.222 (0.186 - 0.267)	1.512	2.0*

抗性倍数 = 敏感或抗性品系病毒处理后测定的 LC_{50} /病毒未处理的 LC_{50} 。 Resistance ratio = LC_{50} value of the susceptible or resistant strain treated with TSWV/LC₅₀ value of the strain without TSWV treatment. * 显著差异 Significant difference (P < 0.05).

趋势。敏感和抗性品系在 TSWV 处理后,对多杀菌素的敏感性没有变化,对甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐的敏感性显著降低,敏感品系的抗性水平增加到19.9倍,抗性品系增加到2.7倍;对虫螨腈的敏感性也显著降低,敏感品系的抗性水平增加到4倍,抗性品系增加到2倍。

3 讨论

本研究采用年龄-龄期两性生命表软件,分析了 TSWV 对多杀菌素敏感和抗性西花蓟马生长发育、存活率、繁殖力等参数的影响。结果表明,多杀菌素敏感和抗性西花蓟马在用番茄斑萎病毒处理后的生长发育、存活率和种群增长等生物学特

性并未表现出不利现象,病毒处理后的西花蓟马表现出发育速度更快、存活率更高、繁殖力更强的趋势,这与 Stumpf 和 Kennedy(2007)报道的番茄斑萎病毒有利于西花蓟马产卵量的增加,从而提高西花蓟马种群数量的结果一致。一般而言,昆虫较短的发育时间和较大的繁殖能力能够反映出昆虫对特定寄主植物具有更好的适应性(庞淑婷等,2008)。r 和 R_0 值是决定种群增长的两个重要参数,这两个参数的大小取决于特征年龄存活率 l_x 和特征年龄繁殖力 m_x ,从图 1 中也可以看出,多杀菌素敏感或抗性西花蓟马经番茄斑萎病毒处理后,其相应的 l_x 和 m_x 都略高于对照组。番茄斑萎病毒对抗性品系的影响小于对敏感品系,可能因为多杀菌素抗性对西花蓟马本身就有很大的适

合度代价,本研究中抗性品系的生物适合度为 0.5,昆虫对某个药剂产生抗性以后和敏感品系相 比存在较大的适合度代价,表现为成虫寿命短,雌成虫产卵量低等(Feng et al., 2009)。而番茄斑萎病毒在一定程度上能够减少抗药性带来的负面影响,表现出抗性品系的生物适合度提高。结合生命表其他参数分析,可以得出番茄斑萎病毒对多杀菌素敏感和抗性西花蓟马都有直接有利的影响,更有助于种群的增长,增强其对寄主植物的适合度。

番茄斑萎病毒处理后,西花蓟马对不同药剂的 敏感性也发生了变化,总体表现为敏感性下降的趋 势,敏感品系经病毒处理后对甲氨基阿维菌素的抗 性水平增加近20倍(表4),引起这种变化的机理尚 不明确。番茄斑萎病毒的侵染提高了西花蓟马自身 的生物适合度,能够降低对药剂的敏感性,有报道表 明, 西花蓟马在感染番茄斑萎病毒后, 其病理效应发 生改变(Stumpf and Kennedy, 2007),可能因此影响 了西花蓟马对药剂的敏感性。侯文杰等(2013)报 道了多杀菌素抗性西花蓟马对乙基多杀菌素和噻虫 嗪有显著的交互抗性,对阿维菌素和毒死蜱的敏感 性也有显著下降。抗药性的产生对西花蓟马的防治 带来难度,而番茄斑萎病毒能够进一步降低抗性西 花蓟马对药剂的敏感性,致可选的防治药剂更少。 本研究只选择了3种药剂,番茄斑萎病毒对其他类 型药剂是否也产生同样的影响需进一步的研究 证实。

一些研究表明, 西花蓟马和番茄斑萎病毒的互 作方式可能为间接互作,即番茄斑萎病毒并不是直 接影响西花蓟马的生长发育及寄主选择行为,而可 能是病毒感染调控了寄主植物的防御途径或营养代 谢,从而提高了它们对昆虫的适合度(Maris et al., 2004; Belliure et al., 2005; Colvin et al., 2006; Stout et al., 2006; Mauck et al., 2010; van Molken et al., 2012; Nachappa et al., 2013)。本研究结果表明, 番茄斑萎病毒对西花蓟马的生物学特性存在直接 有利作用,可促进西花蓟马的发育和种群增长,降 低对一些药剂的敏感性,但番茄斑萎病毒对西花蓟 马这种潜在的积极而直接的影响机制尚不明确。阐 明西花蓟马-番茄斑萎病毒的互作关系,不仅有助于 进一步深入了解西花蓟马以及番茄斑萎病毒的发生 与猖獗机制,同时也将为制定合理、可持续的控制西 花蓟马及其传播的植物病毒防控策略提供理论 依据。

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